Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1809. [No. 2395.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.
WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trowsers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10 eo12t

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
55 hogsheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY
R. Veitch & Co.
January 12. d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of foreign languages and the manner in which they may be taught with most advantage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*, which, being now considered as a necessary branch of polite education, he flatters himself to meet with sufficient encouragement—and the method of teaching which he means to adopt, (being that of Mr. *A. Dufief*, so generally approved of) added to a strict attention to a clear and proper pronunciation, will enable his pupils to acquire the language in a shorter time, than that which has hitherto been in use—of which a little experience will prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the expences of house-keeping, and invites therefore those who wish to be instructed to make their applications, the sooner the better, to Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary information.

N. B. He likewise proposes to teach the *Spanish* and *German Languages*, should any scholars offer.

January 17. d

TICKETS
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,
IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of	$	30.000
1	of	20,000
2	of	10.000

Present price of Tickets, $8 50/100.
December 29.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Six Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all Tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.

January 9.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered one dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

☞ *NOTE LOST.*

LOST, yeserday morning, on *Lawrason* and *Fowle's* wharf, a NOTE signed by JONATHAN SPARROW, for *Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars*, dated "PORTLAND, January 17, 1809," and payable to the subscriber in one year from the date.

The above Note was found by a *black man* a few moments after it was lost, but his name or residence is not known.—He or whom may be in possession of the same, are requested to return it to us, as it can be of no use to any other person.

Lawrason and Fowle.

January 25—26. d

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to make sale of a few hundred cords of WOOD near the mouth of Pamonkey Creek: a secure and convenient harbor, not more than 15 miles below Alexandria.—Those who are desirous of purchasing, may be supplied on advantageous terms by applying to

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

January 23. 7t

FOR SALE,
A GOOD WAGGON and TEAM—the Waggon is nearly new and completely fixed for travelling.

Apply to the Printer.

January 21. 6t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of *Talbott* and *Saunders*, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for *cash or approved notes at short dates.*

Elisha Talbott,
Peter Saunders.

P. S. The highest price will be given for *Hides, Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington tavern, King-street.

& S.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.

January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodatio of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.

December 19. 3aw6

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF *REPRESENTATIVES.*

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

THURSDAY, *January* 19.

A motion having been made for striking out of the bill "to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress" the words "the fourth Monday of May next" with a view of inserting a later day—

Mr. MILNOR hoped the motion would not be agreed to. If the new Congress could commence its session on the 4th day of March next, he said he should think it extremely proper that it should do so. And if he could think that the majority would fix an earlier day than the 4th Monday in May for the meeting, he should vote for the present motion. He agreed with gentlemen that this was a momentous crisis; that the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty and danger. It appeared to him therefore that Congress, who were the guardians of the public welfare, to whom were confided the destinies of the nation, so far as the nation could control them, should be constantly in session till a more favorable state of affairs took place. It was possible, but was it probable that any event would occur to alter our situation for the better? There was no hope that the belligerents would recede from their injurious restrictions on our commerce. It was not probable that any thing would occur which would do away the necessity of an extra session. The present Congress having determined to persevere in the embargo and the present system of measures a while longer, the peace and welfare of the country required that a different system should be adopted. The present had been sufficiently tested, and would never produce those effects anticipated from it. It was proper that an early opportunity should be given to the next Congress to approve the present system or give it up and adopt some other in its stead.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said he was opposed to Congress coming here—time enough when they come here then. He wished some one to answer and let him understand why they were coming. In his opinion there was every possible objection to such a procedure. On the 4th day of March (said he) a new president comes into power. Is it not presumable that the president would chuse to have some communication with our ministers abroad before the meeting of Congress? Could any man say that it was not proper that he should have it? Mr. W. said that he hoped that the president would send special messengers, unfashionable as that policy was. If you are willing to wait for a declaration of war till the 4th Monday in May, said he, will there be any necessity of declaring it before the first Monday in June or July? You have suffered the public mind to assuage in its resentment; and I very much doubt that before a full experiment be made of the embargo, it will be wholly allayed. It has been said through the nation, and indeed avowed on this floor, that the administration does not wish for peace. Having failed to take hold of the affair of the Chesapeake for a declaration of war, you have nothing now to give the people that interest which I hope they always will have in a declaration of war. Suppose you were to send special ministers, and they were to be treated as our ministers to France were under a former administration, would not this treatment make every man in the nation rally around you? Would it not prove beyond doubt that the administration was sincere in its wishes for peace? Undoubtedly it would. Why are your ministers now loiteriug in foreign courts? With a hope of accommodation, sir. I would send other ministers there, and if they failed of immediate accommodation, would order them all home. If they are compelled to return, you will have the whole nation with you, which you must have when you go to war.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* replied to Mr. Williams. The gentleman had asked emphatically why Congress should convene here in May. Occurrences of every day, said Mr. Jackson, are presenting themselves in such a way as to render it highly important & necessary that some other ground should be taken. Are we to adhere to the embargo forever, sir? I have said, and again say, that a total abandonment of the ocean would be submission. I think by passing this bill we give the nation a pledge that it shall be the *ne plus ultra* which shall give to foreign nations time to revise their conduct towards us, and will give them time to consider whether or not they will have war with us. The gentleman wants a special mission. Sir, are we to continue in this state any longer? Shall negociation be spun out further? No man can doubt the capacity of our ministers abroad and their disposition to represent their government correctly.—The doors are shut in the face of our minister at the court of St. James; and worse than shut at the court of St. Cloud, for from the latter contemptuous silence is all the answer we have received, if indeed silence can convey an answer. Are we to renew negociation, then, when every circumstance manifests that it would be useless? Need I refer to what took place the other day—I allude to the publication of a letter by Mr. Canning in a highly exceptionable manner, through federal presses, or presses more devoted to the interests of that country than any other. One universal burst of indignation accompanied the publication of that letter in this House. And are we, under such circumstances, to renew negociation by extra missions? I conceive that the cup of negociation and conciliation is exhausted to the dregs, and that we should but further degrade ourselves by sending further extra missions. It has been stated to me that a proposition had been actually reduced to writing by a member of this House the other day for sending away foreign ministers and calling our ministers home; and I am sorry that the proposition was not offered to the House, for under present circumstances it might not have been improper to have adopted it. The gentleman asks if the government has in its power any thing to rouse the people? There is no occasion for it, sir; they impel us towards war; we can scarcely keep them out of it, we can scarcely maintain our course a moment. Nothing but a disposition to confide in the constituted authorities prevents them from expressing their inclination more loudly. Passing over every thing else, are not the orders and decrees sufficient to induce the nation to impel us to take the attitude of war, if the time was proper for it? The best answer to the gentleman's question may be found in the vote of this house, which has unanimously declared, with an exception of but two members, and those two I understand to be opposed to the declaration because it was a self-evident proposition, that we cannot submit to these edicts without a sacrifice of our rights, honor and independence. And are these to be sacrificed without first struggling to maintain them? I trust not.

Mr. SMILIE said, if there were no other reason, the present suspension of commerce and discontents at home were sufficient reasons for calling Congress earlier than the first Monday in December. When the new administration should come into office, it was proper, he said, that they should have an opportunity of meeting Congress as early as possible. It was his opinion that at the next session a change of measures would take place. What would be the substitute for the present measure he could not say; but at this time he must say that he could see no way of avoiding war. With regard to extra missions, he really had no idea of a measure of that kind. If there should be any other means to secure the interest and honor of the nation but war, he hoped in God it would be adopted; but he did not now see any such prospect.

Mr. RHEA (T.) said it was of no importance in the consideration of the present question what the next administration should think or do. He wished that there could be an understanding with foreign nations for our good, but he much doubted such a result. He would not undertake to say whether war or what other measure ought to be adopted at the extra session; but it was his opinion that congress ought to meet, and he should vote against every proposition going to defeat the object of the bill. Though this nation had not immediately retaliated the attack on the Chesapeake, would any man rise on this floor and say that the act of dishonor was done away because the house refused immediately to avenge it?—He believed not; and as long as it remained unatoned, it was cause for this nation to act. The only question for the house now to determine was this: Are there reasons to induce gentlemen to believe that a meeting of congress is necessary on the 4th Monday in May next? As it appeared to him that such reasons did exist, he said he was bound on his responsibility to vote for the bill.

Mr. DURELL asked if gentlemen meant to continue the embargo forever? He believed somewhat in the doctrine that an explosion might take place under it in a certain portion of the country. Gentlemen said an extra session was therefore necessary to save the nation. Mr. Durell asked, if the nation was to be saved by long speeches? He had seen almost two whole sessions of Congress pass away, the one of six months the other of three, and the nation in the same situation still; and still told in long stories from day to day that it was in a critical situation. He had no idea that the nation was to be saved by speaking. He did firmly believe that more than forty-eight hours would not be necessary to pass all laws to meet the impending crisis. If a declaration of war was thought proper, this would be sufficient time for it; if an extraordinary mission, as recommended by the gentleman from S. Carolina, 48 hours would be time enough for the house to decide on recommending it. The present was a state of suspence from which the nation ought to be removed; and he was unwilling to prolong this state by the passage of the bill.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said that the observations of gentlemen themselves were landmarks by which he would steer. Gentlemen had said that they would wait under all these accumulated injuries, the weight of which Mr. Williams acknowledged, till the fourth Monday in May. Now, he said, he wished to wait a little longer, that the executive might, if he chose, take advantage of the interval. He said he had alluded to the case of the Chesapeake as an eminent illustration of the desire of the executive for peace; though he should not trespass upon truth if he said that the affair of the Chesapeake rested not now as it had done. Admitting that we had ample cause for war, what did gentlemen propose to gain by postponing it? The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jackson) had said that the nation was pushing them to war. Mr. Williams asked if there was a petition on the table to that purport from any portion of the U. States? No, really; whilst a large portion of the people, the South almost unanimously, had expressed a wish that the government should adhere to the embargo, till it produced an effect, or its capacity to produce the effect was disproved. Are you like to be driven out of the embargo by war? Asked Mr. W. Why, sir, look at the sensation in N. England and N. York, and talk about going to war, when you cannot maintain an embargo! There is a large portion of the people of N. England, who, through misrepresentations and the efforts of your enemies have been taught to believe that your administration has not sought for peace. Could any man have the hardihood to say so, after another special mission had failed? Certainly not; and it is no treason to mention it, although gentlemen should not like it. If you do not adopt war before the fourth Monday in May will the nation be ruined if you postpone it still further? How could gentlemen denounce the course which he recommended, when it was now pursued? For a vessel was now advertised, he observed, to go on public business to G. Britain and France, and new dispatches were going, he supposed. Even if war was determined on, would there be any thing inconsistent, any thing degrading, in giving to foreign nations yet another chance to do us justice? Mr. W. said he would do every thing he could, in an honorable manner, to prevent war. He believed that the men who wished to prevent war, were quite as patriotic as those who appeared desirous of promoting it. He felt more satisfaction in seeing the poor emigrant or exile from the troubles of Europe sitting peacefully and in comfort at his fire side or cabin door, than in hearing of the most splendid victories. When the last step to preserve peace had failed, then would he be willing to rouse the people, to mount the capital and sound the tocsin—but not till then. He was for giving a fair opportunity to hear from Europe; for if congress met in May, there would yet be a foreign messenger abroad; and waiting his arrival, they would do nothing.

(Debate to be continued.)

MINUTES.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 25.

Mr. QUINCY rose in his place and made the following observations:

Mr. SPEAKER,

I rise to perform a great duty. But one imperiously demanded, as I apprehend by my station, and by the knowledge of facts which I have in possession. By the 2d section of the 1st article of the constitution, this house have "the sole power of impeachment."

This duty, always painful, it must perform, if occasion calls for it. And every member who has reason to believe that a high crime or misdemeanor has been committed, is bound to state that opinion to the house, and to move such an enquiry as the nature of the supposed offence demands.

Of all the duties of the executive magistrate of this nation, that in relation to the filling of important public offices is the most critical, the most likely to be abused, and the one which this house ought most scrupulously to watch. Because these appointments are the avenues of corrupt influence. And of all species perhaps that is the most dangerous, which keeps men, then acting in high official stations, subject to such an influence, by not only the actual perception of the profit of the places which they hold, but by the assurance of further lucrative advancement, in case of continued fidelity to him who holds the distribution of offices.—Under this aspect, sir, I do not hesitate to declare my opinion that a high misdemeanor has been committed against this nation, concerning which it is the bounden duty of this house to enquire, and either to remove the ground of suspicion, or establish the fact before the world. This is the charge which I expect to substantiate—*That the collectorship of the port of Boston and Charlestown, being a place of great trust and importance, and also of ample emolument, has been now for more than two years kept in a manner vacant, and ever since left in the condition of a sinecure, in the hands of the then incumbent, after the executive had full information of the fact, for the purpose of keeping the said office in reserve, for Henry Dearborn, long a member of the present administration then and now secretary at war.*

The facts, I expect, and am prepared to prove are:

1st. That in November, 1806, Benjamin Lincoln, esq. collector of that port did write to the president of the United States, stating his infirmities and advanced years, and requesting leave to resign at the end of that year.

2d. That he did receive an answer from the president in December following, expressing a high sense of his revolutionary services and requesting a little longer time to look out for a suitable character to fill the said office, and limiting the time to the last of March then following—viz: March 1807—"beyond which he assured him he should not be detained." That gen. Lincoln in reply, consented to continue until the last of the said March.

3d. That no appointment in March was made, and that general Lincoln did on the 30th of September, 1807, write to the president stating his infirmities and inability to perform the duties of his office, and again requested to be relieved from his office, at farthest by the end of that year. That to this he never received any answer.

4th. That he has been continued through another year, without any reason assigned for such continuance, in a situation totally unable to perform any of his duties; so much so, that he has not been in the town of Boston since June last.

So far the facts are to be proved, as I have reason to believe, in a court of law. The next fact I have no doubt, will be made out perfectly to the satisfaction of the house and nation.

5th. That this office has been thus kept in effect, vacant for more than two years, for the purpose of gratifying a favorite of the executive Henry Dearborn secretary at war, by that appointment, and that, for him, it has been, in this manner reserved.

I need not use any arguments to shew that these facts, if they be proved, constitute to say the least a high misdemeanor, into which this house ought to enquire, and to take such course thereupon as to its wisdom shall deem expedient, under the high duties imposed upon it by the constitution.

I am instantly impelled to this duty, by a paragraph in a paper, the National Intelligencer of this day, which I now hold in my hand. In this paper major gen. Benjamin Lincoln, one of the chief glories of our revolution—a hero the halting victim of war—his body all seamed and scarred, with wounds gotten in the cause of his country—on the brink of the grave—his laurels never yet tarnished—and though the aged root is descending into the tomb, yet their leaves upturn to the eye a youthful green, and shed all around a celestial fragrance—This hero, the companion, the beloved friend of Washington, is stigmatized as "A FEDERALIST, *whom the forbearance of administration has long retained in office, in opposition to the wishes of a respectable class of the community.*" I have not language to express my indignation. And I am quickened to a duty, which I had before made some preparation to perform. I therefore move the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to lay before this house all correspondences touching the offers to resign, and the resignation of his office, by

...s Lincoln, Esq. late collector of the ... Boston and Charlestown.

...ved, That a committee be appointed ... re into the causes, which prevented ...ptance of the resignation of Benja... Lincoln, late collector of the ports of ... and Charlestown, in the years 1806 ... 1807, and into the reasons which have ...sioned a postponement of the appoint... of a successor, and that they report ... result of such enquiry to the house.

...Quincy moved that the resolutions ... table, with a view to call them up ... A discussion ensued, till four ...ock, when the motion to lay on the table ... withdrawn. The question was then ...n on the resolutions, which were re... ...—the mover alone voting in the affir...

The Speaker laid before the house a let... from the secretary of the treasury, ac...panying a list of violations of the em...go laws.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(VIA NORFOLK.)

LONDON, *Nov.* 21.

The capital was yesterday thrown into ...nsports of joy by an account received ...m Plymouth, of a brilliant victory having ...en gained over the French near Bilboa—...d of the Spaniards having again taken ...session of that town. To render the ...blic satisfaction complete, it was added ...t Saragossa had bound another wreath ...und her brows, and had again driven the ...nch with disgrace from her walls. The ...llowing were the accounts from Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, *Nov.* 18.

"The Black Joke lugger is arrived from ...jon in 63 hours, with dispatches for go...rnment, which I understand contain an ...icial account of the defeat of marshal Ney ...r Bilboa on the 7th of November by gen. ...ake, after a severe action, in which the ...nch lost 9000 men, killed, wounded and ...isoners.

"It is also stated, that Saragossa had ...en attacked by the French, and the ene... repulsed with great loss."

Another letter—same date.

"The Black Joke lugger is just arrived ...m Gijon, in 63 hours, in a gale of wind ...e whole passage. She left Gijon the 14th ...y, and brings the important intelligence ...a grand attack having been made on ...rshal Neys army, on the 7th near Bilboa ...gen. Blake, in which he succeeded in ...ing them a complete thrashing, the ene... having in killed, wounded and prisoners ...0 men. The heroic Spaniards suffered ...erely. It is also understood that Sara... has been attacked by the French, and ...y have been completely repulsed."

Inquiries were actually made in the course ...yesterday afternoon, at the offices of go...rnment, to ascertain whether the Ply...uth intelligence was correct—But go...rnment had received no such ac...unts, and the arrival of Corunna papers ...the evening to the 16th, which made no ...ntion of any victory, put a period to the ...ultation which had been so generally felt ...the morning.

The accounts which had arrived from ...ain previously to those which arrived yes...rday, left affairs in such a situation, that ...battle seemed inevitable; the Spaniards ...ing in full march towards the enemy, ...th whom they eagerly desired an encoun... It was on the afternoon of the 6th that ...se accounts were dated, the army having ...ared the enemy from the heights of Oa..., and being in full march for Bilboa.—...he knowledge of this fact gave additional ...eight and credit in the Plymouth letters, ...hich stated the battle to have taken place ...the 7th, on which day it was probable ...at a battle would take place. The Black ...left Gijon on the 14th, and was only ...ours on her passage—The Spanish pa...rom Corunna are of a day later—but ...unna is about 130 miles from Gijon ...could not be any later, if so late intel...gence at Corunna on the 15th as there ...s at Gijon on the 14th. Of course, if a ...tle had taken place near Bilboa on the ...h, it would have been known at Corunna ...the 15th. The silence, therefore, of the ...runna papers of that date was very justly ...nsidered as a proof that the Gijon ac...unts of a victory, for such accounts were ...rtainly in circulation there, were untrue. ...re it is to be remarked that the Corunna ...pers do not contain a word of intelligence ...ative to the operations of the army, tho' ...is next to impossible that some event of ...portance should not have occurred. ...the silence of the Corunna papers to ...accounted for by the circumstance of ...r not having intelligence of a favorable ...ture to communicate? There is a rumor from Falmouth, that Blake has sustained a check. The accounts from Falmouth and Plymouth, which we received this morning, are directly contradictory; they are as follow:

"PLYMOUTH, *Nov.* 19,

"In addition to the intelligence brought by the Black Joke, it is confidently asserted, that Marshall Ney was killed in a battle of the 7th November, and gen. Blake wounded."

Extract of another letter.

"The intelligence from Spain, with which we have been innundated for the last three days, is of a contradictory nature.—The Black Joke lugger, lieutenant Canady, which arrived here yesterday, in 4 days from Gijon, states, that a few hours prior to her sailing, a report was prevalent, and generally accredited, that a great battle had been fought between the French and Spanish armies, in which the former were totally routed and defeated, with the loss of 9000 men. The Spaniards are represented to have been busily employed in burying and clearing away the vanquished slain."

"FALMOUTH, *Nov.* 16.

"Yesterday arrived the Cheerful cutter, 14 guns, lieut. Carpenter, from Corunna, with dispatches, after two days passage.—It is reported that she has brought an account that the Spaniards under gen. Blake had met with a check, but nothing certain is known here. The dispatches are sent up by express."

Extract of another letter.

"The Cheerful cutter, lieut. Carpenter, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday night with news of a gloomy complexion, in 64 hours from Corunna. Last Tuesday morning (the 15th inst.) previous to lieut. Carpenter leaving that p[lace], a rumor had reached it, that Blake had suffered a partial defeat, and that he himself was wounded"

Extract of a letter from a person at St. Andero, dated November 7.

"I take this opportunity of giving you the earliest account of the state of affairs here. The French army is within ten miles of Andero: they have had a brush with the Spaniards, and came off with the loss of 7000 men. The loss on the side of the Spaniards are computed at about 3000 besides one regiment called the Catalonian, which was destroyed to a man, by the French undermining them with powder.—Fifteen thousand English troops in good health and spirits, marched within six miles of this place on their way to join the grand army. As soon as their artillery gets up with them, we may expect to hear of a terrible battle."

Since writing the above, we are able to state that government have not received any intelligence of importance by the Black Joke or Nonparell, which are arrived from Spain.

Gen. Baird and his suit set out from Corunna on the 14th for the army; but the cavalry had not then commenced their march. Private accounts, however, inform us, that the latter were immediately to proceed towards the scene of action. The Prince of Wales' fine regiment arrived on the 11th, and were to accompany the other troops.—The 71st regiment passed through Badajor on the 27th ult. and were received by the people with expressions of the utmost gratitude and joy. The foreign troops in the French army who were made prisoners in the battle of Baylen, have enlisted in one of the Walloon regiments of Spain.

Dutch papers have been received to the 15th. They contain an account of an attack upon the Danish fortress of Christiansand, on the 24th ult. by an English squadron, of which we had not heard before. They bombarded the place for four hours, and did considerable damage to the buildings in the fort and the ships in the harbor. Our object according to the Danish papers was to burn the town and the ships.

The Danish court Gazette is full of spleen at the circumstance of such immense convoys to and from G. Britain passing almost daily in sight of Copenhagen. It was easy to conceive, says the Gazette, that these convoys could not be destined for Swedish ports. But how we are able to carry to the ports in the Baltic our commodities, and to receive others in return, the Danish government were long unable to find out. It is known however, it adds, that this was done by falsifying invoices and ship papers.—But our readers, after they have read the article in the Danish Court Gazette, which we have given in a preceding page, will see that the Danish government suspect Russia or Prussia, or both, of not being sufficiently obedient to Bonaparte's will of excluding us from the Continent. Has this article been inserted by order of the French government, to furnish a pretext for not fulfilling some of the articles of the treaty lately concluded by prussia? By that treaty the Prussian territories were before the end of this month, to be released from the curse of substituting French troops; but above five millions sterling of the arrears of the contributions imposed upon Prussia remain to be paid—half are to be paid this month, and the other half in eighteen months. Till the latter is discharged, Stettin, Custria, and Giogau are to be retained by the French. In the mean time the French general has been graciously pleased to permit the Brussian of officers to resume the uniform of their respective regiments!!

COPENHAGEN, *October* 29.

The following article is copied from our Court Gazette:

"The measures adopted by the government of the continent to cut off all commercial intercourse on the part of their subjects with England, are sufficiently known. It has therefore been with the greatest dissatisfaction that we have seen numerous mercantile fleets protected by the armed vessels of our enemy, passing into the Baltick, fully laden, and returning in a similar state. It was easy to conceive that all these cargoes were not destined for Swedish ports: but by what means our enemy contrived to effect their purpose of procuring articles of the first necessity from the ports of the Baltic, and of there unloading and disposing of their superfluous manufactures, we were for a long time wholly at a loss how to conceive. But at length we were apprized of that system of deception, and convincing proofs are obtained, that by falsifying invoices and ships papers, the views of the governments of the continent are frustrated; the rigor of their measures being eluded by their own subjects—the first principles of commerce, integrity and confidence, trampled upon—and a feeling of indifference carried to such a pitch, that men have not hesitation to deceive a government which, faithful to its engagement, does not consult its own interests, by conniving at frauds, and being ostensibly rigid, but secretly indulgent.

"It is, moreover, the interest of Denmark and her allies, and it concerns the honor of the governments of the continent, to obtain the means of detecting these frauds; and every honest merchant must feel grateful in seeing the discoveries which have been made in this respect, laid before the public."

To the above is subjoined in the Gazette a description of the false papers alluded to, pointing out at the same time, the circumstance by which they may be detected.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

COMMUNICATION.

NATURE seldom deprives us of any natural requisite but she amply requites it by bestowing other powers equal to the object in view: when this is the case it never fails to excite our admiration and wonder at the wisdom and goodness of that God,

"*Who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.*"

For instance, when we behold a young and interesting female, (I allude to Miss *Sarah Rogers*, now residing at Mr. Thornton's, near the lower end of King street) to whom nature has denied in a peculiar manner the use of any of her limbs, yet painting, with the mouth alone, in a degree of excellence seldom equalled by the "multitude," writing, cutting with the scissors, &c. how are we left to admire and adore the hand that gave the blow!!

As we understand Miss Rogers makes but a short stay in Alexandria, it is sincerely to be hoped that those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet seen the pleasing and highly interesting performance of this young Lady, will not neglect the present opportunity, and we can assure those who have curiosity enough to see her at work, that they will be amply requited by the lively interest she never fails to excite in the bosoms of her visitors.

VERITAS.

The British schooner Swift, Young, left Porto Rico on the 23d ult. Previous to his sailing, a Spanish vesse arrived from St. Andero, with advices to the 18th of November, stating that the Spaniards had obtained a great victory, and captured *Pampeluna*. Captain Young also informs, that the British had taken *Martinique*, with the loss of 730 men.—The city of *St. Domingo* had offered to capitulate to the government of Porto Rico, and an officer had been dispatched to St. Domingo for that purpose.

(Phil. pap.)

NAVAL OFFICE,
Boston, January 19, 1809.

In consequence of the "Disability" of the Collector of this District, and in "Defect" of a Deputy the duties of that principal officer have "devolved" upon the Subscriber, by Law; and, the Federal Executive has been of course, notified that I will execute those duties with the same conscience which has directed the line of my "explicit" duties under my proper Commission; which bears the seal and signature of Washington.

I therefore, "lose no time" for giving this public notice for all concerned, and especially for those who are most interested in the effects of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th Sections of the act of the 9th day of this current month, "to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled an act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto"—which present act, it is hoped "every free citizen" does or will immediately possess, study, and duly regard!

JAMES LOVELL,
Jan. 20. *Naval Officer.*

EPIGRAM.

On seeing a Young Lady writing Verses with a hole in her Stocking.

To see a Lady of such grace,
With so much sense, and such a face,
So slatternly, is shocking;
Oh! if you would with Venus vie,
Your pen and poetry lay by,
And learn to mend your stocking.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

WINTER—AN ODE.

ONCE more terrific Winter's call,
Resounding thro' the ærial hall,
Collects his stormy band:
And drenching rain, and driving hail,
Of all that charm'd on hill or dale,
Despoil the drooping land.

The churlish Sun his glory shrouds
Beneath a masque of frowning clouds,
As if he grudged a look:
Amid the wood the Dryad groans,
The Naiad utters piteous moans
Beside the brawling brook.

The towering mountain's heathy top,
Now powder'd like an airy fop,
Attracts the distant view;
And now around its misty cone
The storm a floating veil has thrown,
Of dark and sullen hue.

Again ye friendless and ye poor!
Prepare fresh hardships to endure,
Beneath the Tyrant's sway—
Shut not your hearts ye rich and great!
Against the Wand'rer at your gate,
But help him on his way.

Like *her, who, in your classick bow'r,
To Charity devotes the hour,
When wint'ry hardships press,
Let your benevolence extend,
And pity prompt you to befriend,
The offspring of Distress.

* *The hon. Mrs. M——de.*

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 21.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the *Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*—Present price Six Dollars Fifty Cents.

January 24,

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PROPOSALS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nagent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Manueville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *George Coryell* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor *Charle Cartor*, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10. eots

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

January 16.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes. and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11) d6tJaw

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes'
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

RED LEAD.

Just received by Wardsworth and Butler, a consignment of

40 kegs of Red Lead, from the Manufactory of Dr. Strong, Philadelphia, said to be of a superior quality.

Also, on hand,

8 casks real Goshen Cheese,
8 half barrels Pig Pork,
6 boxes of Sweet Oil, (12 bottles each.)
1 set of Careening Blocks,
Red Wine in hhds. and qr casks.
Castile Soap in boxes, and
A quantity of Cork Wood, for Seines.

January 21. law3w

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 273 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house. five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are. a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE *Mount-Vernon* FISHING-SHORE, together with the Striking Tubs, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3. 2awom

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 96 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be protured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 115, Cherry street, New York

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,
Warranted to cure by once using, and be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance to the preservation of health—this common but remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gilmor, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains through my whole frame, in so severe a manner as to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,
1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24.